



Industrial Gas Division

# Nitrogen Material Safety Data Sheet

DPM 154-1

EMERGENCY PHONE: 800-523-9374 IN PENNSYLVANIA: 800-322-9092	TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS Nitrogen, LIN (Liquid only)	CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS Nitrogen
ISSUE DATE AND REVISIONS Issued: 13 April 1977 Rev: 16 February 1981	FORMULA N <sub>2</sub> MW: 28.01	CHEMICAL FAMILY Inert gas

## HEALTH HAZARD DATA

### THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant and has no threshold limit value (TLV).

### SYMPTOMS IF INGESTED, CONTACTED WITH SKIN, OR VAPOR INHALED

Nitrogen is odorless and nontoxic, but may produce suffocation by diluting the concentration of oxygen in air below levels necessary to support life. PERSONNEL, INCLUDING RESCUE WORKERS, SHOULD NOT ENTER AREAS WHERE THE OXYGEN CONCENTRATION IS BELOW 19%, UNLESS PROVIDED WITH A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS OR AIR-LINE RESPIRATOR. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmospheres may produce dizziness, nausea, vomiting, loss of consciousness, and death. Death may result from errors in judgement, confusion, or loss of consciousness which prevents self-rescue. At low oxygen concentrations unconsciousness and death may occur in seconds without warning. Extensive tissue damage or burns can result from exposure to liquid nitrogen or cold nitrogen vapors.

### TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Nitrogen is a simple asphyxiant and constitutes 79% of the air we breathe. Nitrogen does not support life and may produce immediately hazardous atmospheres through the displacement of oxygen. Nitrogen under high pressure can produce narcosis even though oxygen sufficient for life is present.

### RECOMMENDED FIRST AID TREATMENT

Persons suffering from lack of oxygen should be moved to areas with normal atmospheres. SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT ASPHYXIATION OF RESCUE WORKERS. Assisted respiration and supplemental oxygen should be given if the victim is not breathing. If cryogenic liquid or cold boil-off gas contacts a worker's skin or eyes, frozen tissues should be flooded or soaked with tepid water (105-115F; 41-46C). DO NOT USE HOT WATER. Cryogenic burns which result in blistering or deeper tissue freezing should be seen promptly by a physician.

## FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method used) N/A	AUTO IGNITION TEMP N/A	FLAMMABLE LIMITS N/A	LEL N/A	UEL N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA N/A	ELECTRICAL CLASSIFICATION GROUP N/A			
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES N/A				
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS N/A				

## PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F.) @ 1 atm. -320.5F (-195.8C)		FREEZING POINT (°F.) @ 1 atm -346.0F (-210.0C)	
VAPOR PRESSURE (psia) N/A		SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 68F (20C), 1 atm 1.52% by volume	
VAPOR DENSITY (lb/cu ft) @ 68F (20C), 1 atm 0.07273	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (AIR = 1) @ 68F (20C), 1 atm 0.967	LIQUID DENSITY (lb/cu ft) @ boiling point, 1 atm 50.45	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1) @ boiling point, 1 atm 0.808
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Both liquid and gaseous nitrogen are colorless and odorless.			

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